

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.

ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.

TERMS:

One copy per annum, in advance. \$4.00

STATES RIGHTS TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
JUDGE GOBRIAS TERRY.

FOR STATE SENATE—20TH DISTRICT,
HON. THOMAS P. PORTER,
OF WOODFORD.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE OF FRANKLIN COUNTY,
CAPT. THOMAS STEELE.
(Regular Election, first Monday in August.)

TUESDAY.....JULY 16, 1861.

See outside for interesting reading matter.

Prosecution of the War for the Emancipation of the Slaves.

The following choice extracts are copied from the *Independent*, published in the city of New York, edited by his saintly Reverence Henry Ward Beecher. This wicked, brutal and bloody programme, drawn out by the hand of a disciple of the Prince of Peace whose mission was proclaimed by legions of Angels to be—"Peace on earth, good will among men," was published but a short time before the meeting of Congress, as if for the very purpose of strengthening the policy of Abe Lincoln, the Usurper, looking to the same objects here proposed by Beecher, the Pious. Accordingly, Lincoln's message plainly avowed the policy of elevating the negro race to the rank of equality with the white race, as indispensable to the very existence of the government, or, in other words, that the government would be destroyed unless slavery should be abolished and the blacks placed on a footing of equality with the whites. We have demonstrated this in the Yeoman by the clearest evidence. But let us return to Beecher's programme. Here it is:

"The grand result—the only solution of the question—is fast coming up: the *emancipation of the slaves by the nation*. What other escape is there from our difficulties? Why should not our people and our statesmen look it fairly in the face?

"The South is far stronger and better supplied than we suppose. She is in earnest. She believes herself bitterly wronged. She is not likely to think herself less so after a blockade and a campaign. She is encouraged by the base sympathy of England. She never could feel any surety for slavery in another Union with us. She hates us."

"Evidently, there is but one path to safety and victory—one to a permanent settlement—one to the quiet or subjugation of the South. Do not fear it! Look it boldly in the face—namely: the emancipation of the slaves.

"Let our armies, as a 'military necessity' and strategical act, declare 'freedom' to all, and in a moment we have any army of 4,000,000 human beings on our side—aliens in every house and on every plantation. The enemy is demoralized. Panic sweeps through the Southern land. Here is a foe more dreadful than Northern armies.

"Fighting so near our own forces, we may hope the revengeful feelings of these poor oppressed creatures would be restrained. Still, there would inevitably be desolation and destruction sweeping like a tempest over the Southern land. *And it would be just*. These men have borne the wrongs of centuries, and why should not their *uprising be bloody?* Let them have their freedom if they can win it—even though it be over the corpses of their masters and the ashes of their homesteads. After this tempest of fire and havoc would arise a better era for the South. Free laborers would pour in; wasted fields would be cultivated by new hands; ruined cities would be built up by Northern capital and ingenuity, and the problem and the task for the civilization of the coming age would be the education and preparation of four millions of blacks—perhaps through some system of apprenticeship—for the rights and privileges of free laborers.

"For such a glorious result, even if it come through tears and blood, do we devoutly pray."

"The emancipation of slaves by the nation?"

Not by the free will of the people of the slave States, but "by the nation." Not by moral suasion, but by force. Not by the ballot-box, but by the sword. Not by the consent and action of those who alone have the moral and political jurisdiction over the subject-matter, but by the dictation of those who have neither moral nor political jurisdiction over it. Not by those whose experience, from contact with the institution of slavery, qualifies them to deal with it judiciously, but by outsiders, perverted by prejudice, inflamed by hatred of the Southern people, and suddenly by a fierce and furious fanaticism. Not by any deliberative, legislative, or judicial process, but by the violent and bloody process of war. Such is Beecher's bloody and diabolical scheme, and Lincoln's message substantially adopts it and demands four hundred thousand men and four hundred million dollars to carry out the demoniacal programme. It is the practical consequence of the Irrepressible Conflict theory hitherto announced by Lincoln and Seward, and urged on by their followers of the Black Republican party, and aided and abetted by their allies nominally belonging to other parties. It is a consumption secretly prayed for, and clandestinely promoted, as we conscientiously believe, by many, (not all,) of the hordes of Yankee editors, Yankee schoolmasters, Yankee lawyers, and Yankee emissaries, by whom Kentucky's generous confidence and hospitality have been so treacherously and atrociously abused.

This horrid and hideous scheme, now so boldly urged in the Northern pulpit, press, rostrum, and forum, is an ominous illustration of the faith and honor of Northern Black Republicanism, in its disclaimers of any design to interfere, *by acts of Congress*, with slavery in the States. By acts of Congress, indeed! O, no! But the thing is to be more summarily and suddenly done by acts of war; as the sudden effect of a war brought on without authority of Congress; prosecuted by armies illegally levied. No interference of Congress with slavery in the States in that! But nevertheless, the scheme is announced to Congress in the Usurper's message, in which, speaking of his purpose in prosecuting his war against the South, he says:

"It is a struggle for maintaining in the world that form and substance of government whose LEADING OBJECT is to elevate the condition of men to lift ARTIFICIAL WEIGHTS from ALL shoulders, to clear the paths of laudable pursuit for ALL, to afford ALL an unfettered start and a fair chance in the race of life, yielding to partial and temporary departures from necessity. This is the LEADING OBJECT of the government, for whose existence we contend."

There is Lincoln's corroboration of Beecher's wicked and bloody plan!

But let us analyze further the programme of Beecher. There is but one path, he says, to safety and victory—but one path to a permanent settlement—but one path to the quiet or subjugation of the South; and that path lies through the emancipation of the slaves. The only quiet to be accorded to the South is in her "subjugation;" and his fellow-fanatics and madmen are invoked not to fear the prosecution and consummation of a conquest, which will lay the whites of the South in the dust and liberate four million blacks! This is to be done, not by any gradual process, prescribed by legislation, and adapted to circumstances, but as a "military necessity," and with the cumulative object of adding four million black allies to the Black Republican Army of coercion—"aliens in every house and on every plantation;" and to the South these allies are "a foe more dreadful than Northern armies." The revengeful feelings of these black allies, fighting so near the pious forces of the North, Beecher hypocritically hopes, would be restrained; but even if they should carry desolation and destruction over the Southern land, the cloven footed devil immediately says—"it would be just!" But the Yankee peeps out instinctively upon this view of the result. The Southern lands desolated by the allied arms of Black Republicans and Black Africans, even though it be over the corpses of masters and the ashes of their homesteads, are to be immediately occupied by "free laborers" of the North, who are to enjoy the fruits of the cotton, rice, sugar, and tobacco plantations of the slaughtered owners, and, under the pretense of educating and civilizing four million of slaves, to make them fit for freedom, they are to institute a new system of slavery, under the fraudulent name of an "apprenticeship," all to be operated for the benefit of Yankee masters. That's the pious scheme of the saintly Beecher! And, "for such a glorious result, even if it come through tears and blood," says this mock follower of Jesus, "do we devoutly pray."

Comment on this atrocious scheme, addressed to Kentuckians, would be a gratuitous insult to their understanding and their manhood.

The Journal affects to be Terrified in order to introduce Lincoln's reign of Terror into Kentucky.

The Louisville Journal of Saturday was terribly exercised. The perturbed spirit of the editor was wild and frantic with fright, as the guilty Macbeth. The air, to his distorted vision, was filled with daggers pointed at his own throat. The bloody business in which he was himself engaged informed his frenzied sight. He had been looking at the filthy witness of his own red hands. It was all this that people the gloom of his guilty sanctum with visions of terrible secessionists, and made him dread a peril near at hand. To allay his terrors, let us kindly assure him that the ghosts of Banquo which so affright his soul, are only ghosts of his own conjuring; or, in other words, that the charges which he makes of terrible designs entertained by Kentucky secessionists, are groundless, and cannot be supported by any reliable evidence. In all the length and breadth of Kentucky—we say it earnestly and sincerely—we do not know a single secessionist, in the sense of the Journal—not one. There may be some who entertain the theoretic opinion that secession is a sound doctrine, and under some circumstances would be wise action, just as there are some of the Journal school, who entertain the opposite theory of Lincoln, that the Federal Government is a consolidated empire, in which State lines and State rights are virtually obliterated. But we repeat, that we have no knowledge or belief, that any citizen of Kentucky contemplates, by any act of force, violence, or political strategy, the withdrawal of Kentucky from the Union. The States rights men of Kentucky are not madmen. The very principles they advocate, extract from themselves an earnest and honest reverence for and obedience to the will of a majority of the people of the State. They never did contemplate, they do not now contemplate, and they never will consummate any action, not sanctioned by the clear and conclusive expression of the people's will, lawfully ascertained. It is a grievous slander to impute other designs to them. They recognize the recent expressions of public sentiment as conclusive that the people of Kentucky desire to maintain the attitude of armed neutrality, and, though they plainly see the evidences that Lincoln refuses to respect this attitude, and that the Journal is preparing to justify its violation by the Usurper, the States rights men will preserve their loyalty to Kentucky's chosen policy, till it be violated palpably and unendurably by others. The Journal is wickedly endeavoring to instigate the Governor or some party of States Rights men, to some act of folly or violence, in order to afford Lincoln a pretext for invading Kentucky, justifies our suspicion.

The editor of the Yeoman persists in calling Lincoln "the usurper." Who, according to his notion, is our legitimate President? Jeff Davis or John C. Breckinridge or Thos. B. Stevenson?—*Low Journal*.

The "editor of the Yeoman" replies, that neither Lincoln, nor Jeff Davis, nor John C. Breckinridge, nor Thos. B. Stevenson is "legitimate President" of the United States.

Lincoln, in contemplation of elementary law, has abdicated the office to which he was constitutionally elected, by assuming the functions of Congress and setting at nought the authority of the Judiciary; and neither Davis, nor Breckinridge, nor Stevenson, nor any other citizen, so far as we know or believe, has assumed to be "legitimate President" in place of the abdicated President and acting Usurper. Our view of it is, that if we had a faithful House of Representatives, Lincoln would be impeached, and if we had a faithful Senate, he would be tried and convicted, and expelled from office; and that then Hannibal Hamlin, the Vice President, would become legitimate President of the United States. Is the Journal satisfactorily answered?

RECOGNIZING KENTUCKY NEUTRALITY.—

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of last Saturday demands that 10,000 troops from each of the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, instead of being sent to the seat of war in Virginia, be held in readiness to march into Kentucky at a day's notice. This is a sample of Lincoln's respect for Kentucky neutrality; for we have no doubt that this feeler of the *Gazette* only foreshadows the transfer of 30,000 soldiers into Kentucky for coercive purposes; and we have as little doubt that the Louisville Journal and Democrat will justify the invasion and swear it is no violation of Kentucky neutrality.

THE BLOCKADING SERVICE.—The number of armed vessels employed by Lincoln in enforcing his unconstitutional blockade of Southern ports, is 34, together with three store ships, the whole carrying 726 guns, 10,113 men, and 50,229 tons, most of which, we have no doubt, will be captured or sunk before the war will be ended.

Gov. Ellis, of North Carolina, is dead. The Lieutenant Governor succeeds to the Executive chair.

To the Candidates for the Legislature.

1. Are you in favor of the prosecution of the civil war between the North and South, for the objects avowed in Lincoln's message?

2. Are you in favor of voting 400,000 men and \$400,000,000, demanded by Lincoln, for the prosecution of this war?

3. Are you in favor of suspending the writ of habeas corpus at the will of the President, to be exercised by his military subordinates at their discretion, without authority of Congress?

4. Do you approve the establishment of military rule, over the head of civil authority in our cities, as has been done in Baltimore?

5. Do you justify the suppression of the right of petition and the seizure of private papers, as has been done in New York?

6. Do you approve the suppression of the right of speech and the press, by military order and force, as has been perpetrated in St. Louis?

7. Do you sanction the seizure of the telegraphic lines and dispatches, and the violation of private communications for years past, as has been done by order of Lincoln's government?

8. Do you justify the violation of correspondence through the mails and the diversion of letters from their proper destination to the Dead Letter office at Washington, to be there opened and destroyed, at the will of the department, as its orders require?

9. Do you approve the blockade of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, and the embargo laid upon the lawful commerce of Kentucky, by order of Lincoln's government?

10. Do you approve the distribution of arms taken from the national arsenals, and given to selected private citizens, belonging to no lawful military organizations, under pledges or oaths as to their use, as has been done in Kentucky under the order or permission of Lincoln?

11. Do you adhere to the position of armed neutrality assumed by Kentucky?

12. Do you understand that the neutrality of Kentucky is such as forbids either belligerent in the existing war setting foot with hostile forces and intent on our soil? Would you expel the forces of either or both; or expel the forces of one and admit those of the other?

13. Are you willing that Kentucky shall assume and pay her proportion of the expenses of the war, to be collected by direct taxation or otherwise?

14. Are you in favor of ending the war and re-establishing peace and friendly relations between the belligerent parties, by recognizing the independence of the Confederate States, and making treaties of amity and commerce with them?

15. Do you believe the Union can be reconstructed by force of arms, and that the South can be or ought to be conquered and subjugated, and compelled, if compulsion were possible, to remain members of a Union formed by voluntary association?

The people desire and should require answers to these and cognate questions from all their candidates for the Legislature.

JO HOLT.—This recreant Kentuckian, who made himself a resident of Maryland in order the better to favor his chances for an office under Buchanan, has returned to Kentucky with a similar design in view of an office under Lincoln. He made a flimsy gewgaw speech at Louisville, last Saturday night, in which he fully justified Lincoln's coercive war; called on Kentucky to exhaust her resources of men and money to achieve the subjugation of the South; descended to the littleness of uttering a disparaging personal philippic against Gov. Magoffin; and elaborately denounced Kentucky's attitude of neutrality. At the close of the speech, the admiring co-submissionists present, adopted resolutions highly complimentary to Holt, and praying him to return to the public service. His speech was intended, we have no doubt, to command himself to Lincoln, and with the Louisville resolutions in his pocket, he will return to Washington and demand some high place from the dispenser of patronage, and will probably be granted. He has debased himself enough to merit the favor of the Usurper. The Journal takes him to task for his assault upon Kentucky neutrality; but still, in publishing the speech, calls it a glorious outburst of patriotism. All this is bosh. The Louisville Journal is virtually on Holt's ground as to neutrality and will soon openly assume it. Its attempts to instigate a violation of neutrality, in order to give Lincoln a pretext for invading Kentucky, justifies our suspicion.

JOHN HOLT.—This recreant Kentuckian, who made himself a resident of Maryland in order the better to favor his chances for an office under Buchanan, has returned to Kentucky with a similar design in view of an office under Lincoln. He made a flimsy gewgaw speech at Louisville, last Saturday night, in which he fully justified Lincoln's coercive war; called on Kentucky to exhaust her resources of men and money to achieve the subjugation of the South; descended to the littleness of uttering a disparaging personal philippic against Gov. Magoffin; and elaborately denounced Kentucky's attitude of neutrality. At the close of the speech, the admiring co-submissionists present, adopted resolutions highly complimentary to Holt, and praying him to return to the public service. His speech was intended, we have no doubt, to command himself to Lincoln, and with the Louisville resolutions in his pocket, he will return to Washington and demand some high place from the dispenser of patronage, and will probably be granted. He has debased himself enough to merit the favor of the Usurper. The Journal takes him to task for his assault upon Kentucky neutrality; but still, in publishing the speech, calls it a glorious outburst of patriotism. All this is bosh. The Louisville Journal is virtually on Holt's ground as to neutrality and will soon openly assume it. Its attempts to instigate a violation of neutrality, in order to give Lincoln a pretext for invading Kentucky, justifies our suspicion.

JOHN HOLT.—This recreant Kentuckian, who made himself a resident of Maryland in order the better to favor his chances for an office under Buchanan, has returned to Kentucky with a similar design in view of an office under Lincoln. He made a flimsy gewgaw speech at Louisville, last Saturday night, in which he fully justified Lincoln's coercive war; called on Kentucky to exhaust her resources of men and money to achieve the subjugation of the South; descended to the littleness of uttering a disparaging personal philippic against Gov. Magoffin; and elaborately denounced Kentucky's attitude of neutrality. At the close of the speech, the admiring co-submissionists present, adopted resolutions highly complimentary to Holt, and praying him to return to the public service. His speech was intended, we have no doubt, to command himself to Lincoln, and with the Louisville resolutions in his pocket, he will return to Washington and demand some high place from the dispenser of patronage, and will probably be granted. He has debased himself enough to merit the favor of the Usurper. The Journal takes him to task for his assault upon Kentucky neutrality; but still, in publishing the speech, calls it a glorious outburst of patriotism. All this is bosh. The Louisville Journal is virtually on Holt's ground as to neutrality and will soon openly assume it. Its attempts to instigate a violation of neutrality, in order to give Lincoln a pretext for invading Kentucky, justifies our suspicion.

JOHN HOLT.—This recreant Kentuckian, who made himself a resident of Maryland in order the better to favor his chances for an office under Buchanan, has returned to Kentucky with a similar design in view of an office under Lincoln. He made a flimsy gewgaw speech at Louisville, last Saturday night, in which he fully justified Lincoln's coercive war; called on Kentucky to exhaust her resources of men and money to achieve the subjugation of the South; descended to the littleness of uttering a disparaging personal philippic against Gov. Magoffin; and elaborately denounced Kentucky's attitude of neutrality. At the close of the speech, the admiring co-submissionists present, adopted resolutions highly complimentary to Holt, and praying him to return to the public service. His speech was intended, we have no doubt, to command himself to Lincoln, and with the Louisville resolutions in his pocket, he will return to Washington and demand some high place from the dispenser of patronage, and will probably be granted. He has debased himself enough to merit the favor of the Usurper. The Journal takes him to task for his assault upon Kentucky neutrality; but still, in publishing the speech, calls it a glorious outburst of patriotism. All this is bosh. The Louisville Journal is virtually on Holt's ground as to neutrality and will soon openly assume it. Its attempts to instigate a violation of neutrality, in order to give Lincoln a pretext for invading Kentucky, justifies our suspicion.

JOHN HOLT.—This recreant Kentuckian, who made himself a resident of Maryland in order the better to favor his chances for an office under Buchanan, has returned to Kentucky with a similar design in view of an office under Lincoln. He made a flimsy gewgaw speech at Louisville, last Saturday night, in which he fully justified Lincoln's coercive war; called on Kentucky to exhaust her resources of men and money to achieve the subjugation of the South; descended to the littleness of uttering a disparaging personal philippic against Gov. Magoffin; and elaborately denounced Kentucky's attitude of neutrality. At the close of the speech, the admiring co-submissionists present, adopted resolutions highly complimentary to Holt, and praying him to return to the public service. His speech was intended, we have no doubt, to command himself to Lincoln, and with the Louisville resolutions in his pocket, he will return to Washington and demand some high place from the dispenser of patronage, and will probably be granted. He has debased himself enough to merit the favor of the Usurper. The Journal takes him to task for his assault upon Kentucky neutrality; but still, in publishing the speech, calls it a glorious outburst of patriotism. All this is bosh. The Louisville Journal is virtually on Holt's ground as to neutrality and will soon openly assume it. Its attempts to instigate a violation of neutrality, in order to give Lincoln a pretext for invading Kentucky, justifies our suspicion.

JOHN HOLT.—This recreant Kentuckian, who made himself a resident of Maryland in order the better to favor his chances for an office under Buchanan, has returned to Kentucky with a similar design in view of an office under Lincoln. He made a flimsy gewgaw speech at Louisville, last Saturday night, in which he fully justified Lincoln's coercive war; called on Kentucky to exhaust her resources of men and money to achieve the subjugation of the South; descended to the littleness of uttering a disparaging personal philippic against Gov. Magoffin; and elaborately denounced Kentucky's attitude of neutrality. At the close of the speech, the admiring co-submissionists present, adopted resolutions highly complimentary to Holt, and praying him to return to the public service. His speech was intended, we have no doubt, to command himself to Lincoln, and with the Louisville resolutions in his pocket, he will return to Washington and demand some high place from the dispenser of patronage, and will probably be granted. He has debased himself enough to merit the favor of the Usurper. The Journal takes him to task for his assault upon Kentucky neutrality; but still, in publishing the speech, calls it a glorious outburst of patriotism. All this is bosh. The Louisville Journal is virtually on Holt's ground as to neutrality and will soon openly assume it. Its attempts to instigate a violation of neutrality, in order to give Lincoln a pretext for invading Kentucky, justifies our suspicion.

JOHN HOLT.—This recreant Kentuckian, who made himself a resident of Maryland in order the better to favor his chances for an office under Buchanan, has returned to Kentucky with a similar design in view of an office under Lincoln. He made a flimsy gewgaw speech at Louisville, last Saturday night, in which he fully justified Lincoln's coercive war; called on Kentucky to exhaust her resources of men and money to achieve the subjugation of the South; descended to the littleness of uttering a disparaging personal philippic against Gov. Magoffin; and elaborately denounced Kentucky's attitude of neutrality. At the close of the speech, the admiring co-submissionists present, adopted resolutions highly complimentary to Holt, and praying him to return to the public service. His speech was intended, we have no doubt, to command himself to Lincoln, and with the Louisville resolutions in his pocket, he will return to Washington and demand some high place from the dispenser of patronage, and will probably be granted. He has debased himself enough to merit the favor of the Usurper. The Journal takes him to task for his assault upon Kentucky neutrality; but still, in publishing the speech, calls it a glorious outburst of patriotism. All this is bosh. The Louisville Journal is virtually on Holt's ground as to neutrality and will soon openly assume it. Its attempts to instigate a violation of neutrality, in order to give Lincoln a pretext for invading Kentucky, justifies our suspicion.

JOHN HOLT.—This recreant Kentuckian, who made himself a resident of Maryland in order the better to favor his chances for an office under Buchanan, has returned to Kentucky with a similar

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

The following communication from a distinguished gentleman of the legal profession, presents, in our opinion, an irrefutable argument on the important question discussed. We should think that the strong logic of this argument might induce Mr. Attorney General James to review and revise and reverse the opinion in which he seems to give to the *numerical designations* of districts a consideration paramount to the substantial object of securing the people equal representation. The numbering of districts is a matter of mere convenience, not a matter of substance, nor of duty on the part of the Legislature; since nothing is plainer than the fact that the districts could easily be designated without any use of numerals at all. This shows that not the number, but the constituency of the districts, should be the governing consideration in determining who may be entitled to representation in the Senate:

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

COL. STEVENSON: The Constitution of Kentucky declares that Senatorial Districts "shall be so formed as to contain, as near as may be, an equal number of qualified voters"; that one Senator for each district shall be elected by the qualified voters thereof; that the Senator shall have resided for one year in the district for which he may be chosen; that where a county shall be entitled to two or more Senators, it shall be divided; and that when a city or town shall be entitled to more than one Senator, it shall likewise be divided, and a Senator shall be elected from each Senatorial district thus formed. The Constitution is silent as to whether the districts shall be numbered or not. Manifestly, it is a matter of form; and the Legislature may divide the State into districts without numbering them one, two, three, &c.

An election is about to take place for Senators, and the question arises—what districts shall elect the nineteen necessary to constitute (with those holding over) a full Senate?

According to the opinion of the Attorney General—not given, however, in his official capacity—the number of the district is to govern, and wherever, under the new apportionment, a district bears the same number as a district under the former apportionment, if the latter is vacant by the expiration of its Senator's term, the former having the corresponding number, must elect the Senator. Thus a district at the mouth of the Big Sandy may be represented by a Senator elected in a district at Mills Point; and, in point of fact, it would eventuate, in the present instance, in ten districts having two Senators each, leaving ten districts without any Senators in the next General Assembly. This would clearly violate the plain meaning of the Constitution. The path of safety is to pursue the substance, at least, of the instrument. It may be impossible to attain exactness in the arrangement of districts, or in the election of Senators; but surely it cannot be that *form*, rather than *substance*, shall be followed, when it ends in depriving more than one fourth of the voters of the State of any representation in the Senate.

It what districts, then, shall the elections be held? The answer of the Constitution, correctly expounded, is, in the *vacant districts*. But then there are twenty-one vacant districts, and we only want, and can only have, nineteen new Senators. By the Constitution, the Senate is made sole judge of the "qualifications, elections, and returns of its members."

At its next meeting, a quorum can be obtained without difficulty by the admission, without question, of all the newly elected Senators from those districts where the *number* and the *vacancy* correspond. Then it will be for the Senate, thus constituted, to determine which two, of the newly elected, are the surplus Senators. And as to this, your correspondent thinks there can be little difficulty, if substance, rather than *shadow*, or mere form, is followed.

The difficulty arises from the fact that two of the Senators holding over—Messrs. Alexander and Boles—are thrown together in one district by the last apportionment; and that two others—Messrs. Johnson and Jenkins—are placed in another, thus leaving twenty-one districts in which no Senator resides. Two of these Senators, in point of substance, represent two of the vacant districts, embracing counties which elected them. It will be for the Senate to determine which.

The view of the question I have, endeavored to take, would obviate all difficulty, and at the same time secure to the qualified voters of the State, that "equal and uniform representation," which the Constitution guarantees to the citizen.

Before I close, I will submit this illustration of the opposite position. Suppose a district, which already has a Senator, is required by virtue of the "number" it bears, to elect an additional Senator; and that the present incumbent should now resign, and the Governor or order an election to fill the vacancy in August? The anomaly would then be presented of a district electing two Senators at the same time.

Legalizing Lincoln's Outrages.

Will some of the advocates of Lincoln and his bloody exterminating war be good enough to show the public where Congress gets the right to legalize an illegal act? Will they show the *constitutional* right of any branch of the government to legalize the usurpations and unconstitutional acts of another?

The absurdity of one branch of the government legalizing the illegal acts of another, is a proposition worthy of him who called together two hundred thousand men, under the pretence of defending the capital, while his only object was a war upon the South.

But to what a condition has our country sunk under the brief rule of this Black Republican party, when the first action of Congress is an attempt to palliate, or, in other language, to legalize, the acts of outrage and usurpation perpetrated by their President in the first months of his administration.

If the Black Republican President has in the very incipiency of his administration trampled upon the Constitution and the laws—uprooted the powers of Congress—involved the country in a debt of unparalleled magnitude, and plunged the country into the horrors of a fratricidal and sectional war; if he has, in the brief period of four months, prostrated the business and destroyed two thirds of our merchants, manufacturers, and mechanics, and brought distress and suffering upon the whole people, what will be the effect of a persistence in this course for four years? This is a simple question, though involving nothing less than the vital interests of the people of the entire country. If Congress, instead of rebuking the outrages and usurpations of Lincoln, attempt to legalize them and thus encourage him to further violation of the people's rights and interests—if they comply with his insolent demand for *four hundred thousand men, and four hundred millions of dollars*—if they thus clothe him with such unheard of power, who can expect any thing but the overthrow of our free institutions and the establishment of a military despotism, under which the knaves and fools who have given him the power will find themselves ground down to the condition of the helots of Greece, and worse than the serfs of Russia. If this curse should only fall upon the heads of those who are sustaining this usurping despotism, we should care less for their sufferings, but unfortunately the blight and the curse will come upon all alike.

Baltimore Rep., July 10.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF KENTUCKY

FOR CONGRESSMEN,

Held the 20th day of June, 1861, under a proclamation of the Governor.

FIRST DISTRICT.

L. S. Trimble.	H. C. Burnett.
Fulton.....	631
Hickman.....	701
Ballard.....	687
McCracken.....	612
Livingston.....	261
Graves.....	1270
Calloway.....	842
Marshall.....	793
Caldwell.....	539
Lyon.....	271
Trigg.....	631
Union.....	522
Crittenden.....	353
Hopkins.....	561
Webster.....	233
	6225
	8988

SECOND DISTRICT.

J. S. Jackson.	J. T. Bunch.
Christian.....	528
Henderson.....	559
Daviess.....	973
Muhlenburg.....	147
Ohio.....	185
Hancock.....	378
Breckinridge.....	309
Butler.....	14
Grayson.....	108
McLean.....	163
	9281
	3364

THIRD DISTRICT.

Henry Grider.	Jos. H. Lewis.
Todd.....	720
Logan.....	1005
Simpson.....	273
Warren.....	269
Edmonson.....	115
Barren.....	695
Hart.....	127
Monroe.....	77
Allen.....	227
Metcalf.....	57
	10392
	3113

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Aaron Harding.	A. G. Talbott.
Cumberland.....	82
Clinton.....	49
Wayne.....	393
Russell.....	103
Paluski.....	516
Lincoln.....	295
Boyle.....	313
Taylor.....	91
Green.....	323
Adair.....	272
Casey.....	32
	1039
	2469

FIFTH DISTRICT.

C. A. Wickliffe.	Henry E. Read.
Meade.....	326
Hardin.....	325
Bullitt.....	153
Larue.....	34
Marion.....	183
Washington.....	479
Nelson.....	395
Mercer.....	479
Anderson.....	471
Spencer.....	171
	8217
	2719

SIXTH DISTRICT.

G. W. Dunlap.	A. Smith.
Garrard.....	957
Madison.....	1013
Rockcastle.....	582
Laurel.....	502
Knox.....	833
Estill.....	653
Owsley.....	484
Clay.....	562
Perry.....	161
Pike.....	95
Letcher.....	209
Whitley.....	673
Harlan.....	354
Floyd.....	62
Johnson.....	265
Breathitt.....	192
Jackson.....	353
Dunlap (in part).....	151
	8101
	152

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Robt. Mallory.	H. W. Bruce.
Jefferson.....	1381
Henry.....	619
Shelby.....	648
Oldham.....	214
	11035
	2862

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

J. H. Crittenden.	Wm. E. Simms.
Bourbon.....	657
Fayette.....	666
Franklin.....	685
Harrison.....	1157
Jessamine.....	361
Nicholas.....	816
Scott.....	985
Woodford.....	379
	8272
	5706

NINTH DISTRICT.

W. H. Wadsworth.	Jno. S. Williams.
Mason.....	513
Lewis.....	147
Greenup.....	1066
Lawrence.....	175
Carter.....	877
Morgan.....	747
Montgomery.....	550
Clarke.....	357
Bath.....	192
Fleming.....	493
Powell.....	407
Rowan.....	84
Boyd.....	127
Magoffin (in part).....	36
	12327
	2953

TENTH DISTRICT.

J. W. Menzies.	O. P. Hogan.	T. L. Jones.
Trimble.....	154	259
Carroll.....	116	

